**CRITERIA OF OPTIMUM OF SIZES AND PRODUCTION STRUCTURE OF AGRARIAN FORMINGS.**

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*Reviewed optimality criteria sizes and production structure of agrarian formations with economic, social and eco- logical aspects.*

***Criteria production structure, optimal size, end-ntratsiya, economic efficiency.***

The current state of agriculture in Ukraine is characterized by lack of optimal production structure taking into account economic, social and environmental factors in major agricultural groups.

***Analysis of basic research and publications***. Economic development of agriculture devoted to the works of world famous and wi-chyznyanyh scientists: A. Hutorova, TI Kostyuchenko, AV Mikhailov, P.T.iSabluka, AD Chandler, A. Thorn, FO Yaroshenko et al. However, questions remain insufficiently studied optimality criteria agricultural production structure formations.

***The aim*** - to assess the optimality criteria agricultural production structure formations based on volatile market conditions.

***The main material***. Production structure - a set of sectors and industries that make up the enterprise and determine the range of products made [1]. The main factors odds-formation and changes in production structure of the company are: production sector, the level of technology and expertise of the company; territorial location; available resource potential.

The calculation of the optimal variant production structure involves identifying particular the proportion of productive resources and measure the intensity of their use, which at this company have provided optimal agricultural production in proportion to its existing market conditions demand the most efficient use of land, labor, material and financial resources.

The main criterion for optimality farm size at the industry level is to assess the effectiveness of the concentration of the product-tva.Kontsentratsiya production - a progressive form of public-op tion production, oneof the most important manifestations of the social division of labor law, which forms the sectoral structure of the concentration of production hospodarstva.Pid understand the concentration means production and labor, leading to the growth of production.

The economic performance of the company are largely dependent on the absolute concentration of production, that is, the amount of pro-duktsii. With increasing concentration of economic performance of the pre-acceptance is generally improved. The most obvious is to reduce sobiva rtosti-unit increment of scale. Thus, the concentration in any enterprise should be controlled to achieve minimum cost of output, ie, it is necessary to reach the optimal level.

The advantage of large-scale production of the fine based on economies of scale. In the study, depending on changes in output volumes simultaneously both factors of production (labor and capital) are two options: proportionate and disproportionate amounts of data change factors. Re-impact results to produce proportional changes in both factors called returns to scale, so that only changes the scale of production. When you change disproportionately factors varies not only scale, but also the ratio between labor and capital; Both affect the output, so in this case the change will not impact production can be connected only with a change of scale.

The concept of formation and development of large enterprises, established A.D.iChandlerom based on the development of this little-known fact as kvazipostiyni costs is a new word in explaining the mechanism of economies of scale and the amount of production [3].

Economies of scale - says Chandler - depend on the willingness of live-implement on a large scale three types kapitalovk Laden (in manufacturing, and sales network management) as well as the intensive-ness with which this power is used. In contrast, economic theo-ry, which states that in the long run all costs variables Chand-ler introduces the concept kvazipostiynyh costs.

In general, this principle is valid: the company's ability to repeat what has already been done, is an important catalyst for growth. And specific tech-nology used by small and big business, nothing to do. In any industry, where success requires large kvazipostiyni costs to the forefront not the technology, and the economy: the cost should be allocated to the huge mass production and it comes out the better, the bigger company.

In areas where a significant role kvazipostiynyh costs, they clearly contribute kontsentratsiyi.Kvazipostiyni costs explain the existence of large enterprises in the sub-areas where traditional economies of scale small (eg pharmacology). Advantage kvazipostiynyh cost analysis is the possibility of quantitative assessment of the relevant benefits by increasing production volumes.

Theory and practice of global proved the futility of opposing large and small production out specific conditions. On the manifestation of objective economic laws of large-scale production advantage over small overlapping national characteristics and specific areas for natural-economy. Thus, from a theoretical point of view, the undeniable advantages of large enterprises. The practice also indicates that the dominant form of agricultural production in the world is a family farm.

To determine the concentration used in two points. First - the proportion of fixed number of enterprises. In Germany, the applicable share of the three largest companies CR-3, and the United States - four, CR-4. The disadvantage of this indicator is its discretion, it ha not characterize the totality of enterprise market and its structure and position of the largest manufacturers only.

***Conclusions and prospects for further research***. Thus, in modern-optimality criteria under which the structure of production should vrahovu-wool economic, social and environmental factors to ensure widespread dis-play of agriculture. The economic performance of the company are largely dependent on the absolute concentration of production, that is, the size of the volume of production. The advantage of large-scale production of the fine based on economies of scale. All types of efficiency are interrelated and should be considered comprehensively. Achievements optimality